

What is claimed is:

1. A method for manufacturing a catalytic oxide anode of

RuO<sub>2</sub> or IrO<sub>2</sub> using high temperature sintering, wherein a titanium base metal is etched with hydrochloric acid, followed by being coated with a precursor solution of RuCl<sub>3</sub> or IrCl<sub>3</sub> in hydrochloric acid according to a brushing or dipping method, and then the resulting material is dried at 60°C for 10 min, thermally treated at 250 to 350°C for 10 min, and finally sintered at 600 to 700°C for 1 to 2 hours.

2. A method for manufacturing a catalytic oxide anode using high temperature

sintering, wherein a TiO<sub>2</sub>-screening layer (a different metal oxide layer (TiO<sub>2</sub>, SnO<sub>2</sub>, RuO<sub>2</sub>, IrO<sub>2</sub>) sintered at 450 to 550°C), is added between a titanium support and a surface of the oxide anode, coated with a precursor solution of RuCl<sub>3</sub> or IrCl<sub>3</sub> in hydrochloric acid according to a brushing or dipping method, dried at 60°C for 10 min, thermally treated at 250 to 350°C for 10 min, and finally sintered at 600 to 700°C for 1 to 2 hours, said TiO<sub>2</sub>-screening layer serving as a valve metal oxide for preventing the activity of the anode from being lowered owing to the oxidation of a titanium base metal caused upon sintering of the anode at high temperature and the solid diffusion of an oxide into the anode surface, said valve metal oxide being selected from the group consisting of TiO<sub>2</sub>, SnO<sub>2</sub>, RuO<sub>2</sub>, and IrO<sub>2</sub> sintered at 450 to 550°C.